Succeſſion of a long deſcent,
Which *chaſtly* in the channels ran,
And from our demi-gods began. *Dryden.*

CHA'STNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *chaſte.*] Chaſtity; purity.

To CHAT. *v. n.* [from *caqueter*, Fr. *Skinner*; perhaps from *a-chat*, purchaſe or cheapening, on account of the prate naturally produced in a bargain; or only, as it is moſt likely, contracted from *chatter.*] To prate; to talk idly; to prattle; to cackle; to chatter; to converſe at eaſe.

Thus *chatten* the people in their ſteads,
Ylike as a monſter of many heads. *Spenſer's Paſtorals.*
Becauſe that I familiarly ſometimes,
Do uſe you for my fool, and *chat* with you,
Your faucineſs will jeſt upon my love.
Shakeſp. Comedy of Errours.
All tongues ſpeak of him, and the bleared ſights
Are ſpectacled to ſee him. Your prattling nurſe
Into a rapture lets her baby cry,
While ſhe *chats* him. *Shakeſp. Coriolanus.*
The ſhepherds on the lawn
Sat ſimply *chatting* in a ruſtick row. *Milton.*
With much goodwill the motion was embrac'd,
To *chat* a while on their adventures paſs'd. *Dryden.*

CHAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] Idle talk; prate; ſlight or negligent tattle.

Lords that can prate
As amply and unneceſſarily,
As this Gonzalo, I myſelf would make
A chough of as deep *chat.* *Shakeſp. Tempeſt.*
The time between before the fire they ſat,
And ſhorten'd the delay by pleaſing *chat.* *Dryden.*
The leaſt is no inconſiderable good, but ſuch as he confeſſes is far greater than the tickling of his palate with a glaſs of wine, or the idle *chat* of a ſoaking club. *Locke.*
Snuff, or the fan, ſupplies each pauſe of *chat*,
With ſinging, laughing, ogling, and all that. *Pope.*

CHAT. *n. ſ.* The keys of trees are called *chats*, as aſh *chats.*

CHA'TELLANY. *n. ſ.* [*châtelenie*, Fr.] The diſtrict under the dominion of a caſtle.

Here are about twenty towns and forts of great importance, with their *chatellanies* and dependencies. *Dryden.*

CHA'TTEL. *n. ſ.* [See CATTLE.] Any moveable poſſeſſion: a term now ſcarce uſed but in forms of law.

Nay, look not big, nor ſtamp, nor ſtare, nor fret;
I will be maſter of what is mine own;
She is my goods, my *chattels.* *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
Honour's a leaſe for lives to come,
And cannot be extended from
The legal tenant: 'tis a *chattle*
Not to be forfeited in battle. *Hudibras, p.* i. *c.* iii.

To CHA'TTER. *v. n.* [*caqueter*, Fr.]

1. To make a noiſe as a pie, or other unharmonious bird.

Nightingales ſeldom ſing, the pie ſtill *chattereth.* *Sidney.*
So doth the cuckow, when the mavis ſings,
Begin his witleſs note apace to *chatter.* *Spenſer's Sonnets.*
There was a crow ſat *chattering* upon the back of a ſheep; Well, ſirrah, ſays the ſheep, you durſt not have done this to a dog. *L'Eſtrange.*
Your birds of knowledge, that in duſky air
Chatter futurity. *Dryden and Lee's OEdipus.*

2. To make a noiſe by colliſion of the teeth.

Stood Theodore ſurpriz'd in deadly fright,
With *chatt'ring* teeth, and briſtling hair upright. *Dryden.*
Dip but your toes into cold water,
Their correſpondent teeth will *chatter.* *Prior.*

3. To talk idly or carelefly.

Suffer no hour to paſs away in a lazy idleneſs, an impertinent *chattering*, or uſeleſs trifles. *Watts's Logick.*

CHA'TTER. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Noiſe like that of a pie or monkey.

The mimick ape began his *chatter*,
How evil tongues his life beſpatter. *Swift.*

2. Idle prate.

CHA'TTERER. *n. ſ.* [from *chatter.*] An idle talker; a pratler.

CHA'TWOOD. *n. ſ.* Little ſticks; fuel.

CHA'VENDER. *n. ſ.* [*Chevenſne*, Fr.] The chub; a fiſh.

Theſe are a choice bait for the chub, or *chavender*, or indeed any great fiſh. *Walton's Angler.*

CHAUMONTE'LLE. n. ſ. [Fr.] A ſort of pear; which ſee.

To CHAW. *v. a.* [*kauwen*, Germ.] To champ between the teeth; to maſticate; to chew.

I home returning, fraught with foul deſpight,
And *chawing* vengeance all the way I went. *Fairy Q. b.* ii.
They come to us, but us love draws;
He ſwallows us, and never *chaws*;
He is the tyrant pike, and we the fry. *Donne.*
Whether he found any uſe of *chawing* little ſponges, dipt in oil, in his mouth, when he was perfectly under water, and at a diſtance from his engine. *Boyle.*
The man who laught but once to ſee an aſs
Mumbling to make the croſs-grain'd thiſtles paſs,
Might laugh again, to ſee a jury *chaw*
The prickles of unpalatable law. *Dryden.*

CHAW. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.] The chap; the upper or under part of a beaſt's mouth.

I will turn thee back, and put hooks into thy *chaws*, and will bring thee forth and all thine army. *Ezek.* xxxviii. 4.

CHA'WDRON. *n. ſ.* Entrails.

Add thereto a tyger's *chawdron*,
For the ingredients of our cauldron. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

CHEAP. *adj.* [ceapan, Sax. *koopen*, Dutch, to buy.]

1. To be had at a low rate; purchaſed for a ſmall price.

Where there are a great many ſellers to a few buyers, there the thing to be ſold will be *cheap.* On the other ſide, raiſe up a great many buyers for a few ſellers, and the ſame thing will immediately turn dear. *Locke.*

2. Of ſmall value; eaſy to be had; not reſpected.

The goodneſs, that is *cheap* in beauty, makes
Beauty brief in goodneſs. *Shakeſp. Meaſure for Meaſure.*
Had I ſo laviſh of my preſence been,
So common hackney'd in the eyes of men,
So ſtale and *cheap* to vulgar company. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
He that is too much in any thing, ſo that he giveth another occaſion of ſociety, maketh himſelf *cheap.* *Bacon.*
May your ſick fame ſtill languiſh till it die,
And you grow *cheap* in every ſubject's eye. *Dryden.*
The uſual titles of diſtinction, which belong to us, are turned into terms of deriſion and reproach, and every way is taken by profane men, towards rendering us *cheap* and contemptible. *Atterbury.*

CHEAP. *n. ſ.* [*cheping* is an old word for *market*; whence *Eaſtcheap*, *Cheapſide.*] Market; purchaſe; bargain; as good *cheap*; [*a bon marche*, Fr.]

The ſame wine that comes out of Candia, which we pay ſo dear for now a days, in that good world was very good *cheap.* *Sidney, b.* ii.
It is many a man's caſe to tire himſelf out with hunting after that abroad, which he carries about him all the while, and may have it better *cheap* at home. *L'Eſtrange.*
Some few inſulting cowards, who love to vapour good *cheap*, may trample on thoſe who give leaſt reſiſtance. *Decay of Piety.*

To CHE'APEN. *v. a.* [ceapan, Sax. to buy.]

1. To attempt to purchaſe; to bid for any thing; to ask the price of any commodity.

Rich ſhe ſhall be, that's certain; wiſe, or I'll none; virtuous, or I'll never *cheapen* her; fair, or I'll never look on her. *Shakeſp. Much ado about Nothing.*
The firſt he *cheapened* was a Jupiter, which would have come at a very eaſy rate. *L'Eſtrange.*
So in a morning, without bodice,
Slipt ſometimes out to Mrs. Thody's,
To *cheapen* tea. *Prior.*
To ſhops in crouds the daggled females fly,
Pretend to *cheapen* goods, but nothing buy. *Swift.*

2. To leſſen value.

My hopes purſue a brighter diadem.
Can any brighter than the Roman be?
I find my profer'd love has *cheapen'd* me. *Dryd. Tyrr. Love.*

CHE'APLY. *adv.* [from *cheap.*] At a ſmall price; at a low rate.

By theſe I ſee
So great a day as this is *cheaply* bought. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
Blood, rapines, maſſacres, were *cheaply* bought,
So mighty recompence your beauty brought. *Dryden.*

CHE'APNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *cheap.*] Loweſs of price.

Ancient ſtatutes incite merchant ſtrangers to bring in commodities; having for end *cheapneſs.* *Bacon's Henry* VII.
The diſcredit which is grown upon this kingdom, has been the great diſcouragement to other nations to tranſplant themſelves hither, and prevailed farther than all the invitations which the *cheapneſs* and plenty of the country has made them. *Temple.*

CHEAR. See CHEER.

To CHEAT. *v. a.* [of uncertain derivation; probably from *acheter*, Fr. to purchaſe, alluding to the tricks uſed in making bargains. See the noun.]

1. To defraud; to impoſe upon; to trick. It is uſed commonly of low cunning.

It is a dangerous commerce, where an honeſt man is ſure at firſt of being *cheated*; and he recovers not his loſſes, but by learning to *cheat* others. *Dryden.*
There are a ſort of people who find that the moſt effectual way to *cheat* the people, is always to pretend to infallible cures. *Tillotſon, Preface.*

2. It has *of* before the thing taken away by fraud.

I that am curtail'd by this fair proportion,
Cheated of feature by diſſembling nature,
Deform'd, unfiniſh'd. *Shakeſp. Richard* III.

CHEAT. *n. ſ.* [from the verb. Some think abbreviated from *eſcheat*, becauſe many fraudulent meaſures being taken by the lords of manours in procuring eſcheats, *cheat* the abridgment was brought to convey a bad meaning.]

1. A fraud; a trick; an impoſture.

The pretence of publick good is a *cheat* that will ever paſs, though ſo abuſed by ill men, that I wonder the good do not grow aſhamed to uſe it. *Temple.*

Emp'rick politicians uſe deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a *cheat.* *Dryden.*
When I conſider life, 'tis all a *cheat*;
Yet, fool'd with hope, men favour the deceit.
Truſt on, and think tomorrow will repay;
Tomorrow's falſer than the former day;
Lyes worſe; and while it ſays, we ſhall be bleſt,
With ſome new joys cuts off what we poſſeſt. *Dryden.*

2. A perſon guilty of fraud.

Diſſimulation can be no further uſeful than it is concealed; for as much as no man will truſt a known *cheat.* *South.*
Like that notorious *cheat*, vaſt ſums I give,
Only that you may keep me while I live. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*

CHE'ATER. *n. ſ.* [from *cheat.*] One that practiſes fraud.

I will be *cheater* to them both, and they ſhall be exchequers to me. [It is here for eſcheater.] *Shakeſp. M.W. of W.*
They ſay this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye;
Diſguiſed *cheaters*, prating mountebanks,
And many ſuch like libertines of ſin. *Shakeſp. Comedy of Err.*
He is no ſwaggerer, hoſteſs; a tame *cheater* i' faith. ——
Cheater, call you him? I will bar no honeſt man my houſe, nor no *cheater.* *Shakeſp. Henry* IV. *p.* ii.
All ſorts of injurious perſons, the ſacrilegious, the detainers of tithes, *cheaters* of mens inheritances, falſe witneſſes and accuſers. *Taylor's Rule of Living Holy.*

To CHECK. *v. a.* [from the French *echecs*, cheſs; from whence we uſe, at that game, the term *checkmate*, when we ſtop our adverſary from carrying on his play any farther.]

1. To repreſs; to curb.

Reſerve thy ſtate; with better judgment *check*
This hideous raſhneſs. *Shakeſp. K. Lear.*
How fames may be ſown and raiſed, how they may be ſpread and multiplied, and how they may be *checked* and laid dead. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
I hate when vice can bolt her arguments,
And virtue has no tongue to *check* her pride. *Milton.*
He who ſat at a table, richly and deliciouſly furniſhed, but with a ſword hanging over his head by one ſingle thread or hair, ſurely had enough to *check* his appetite. *South.*

2. To reprove; to chide.

Richard, with his eye brimful of tears,
Then *check'd* and rated by Northumberland,
Did ſpeak theſe words, now prov'd a prophecy. *Shakeſp.*
His fault is much, and the good king his maſter
Will *check* him for't. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*

3. To compare a bank note or other bill, with the correſpondent cipher.

4. To control by a counter reckoning.

To CHECK. *v. n.*

1. To ſtop; to make a ſtop; with *at.*

With what wing the ſtanyel *checks at* it. *Shakeſp.*
He muſt obſerve their mood on whom he jeſts,
The quality of the perſons, and the time;
And, like the haggard, *check at* every feather
That comes before his eye. *Shakeſp. Hamlet.*
The mind, once jaded by an attempt above its power, either is diſabled for the future, or elſe *checks at* any vigorous undertaking ever after. *Locke.*

2. To claſh; to interfere.

If love *check* once with buſineſs, it troubleth mens fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
I'll avoid his preſence;
It *checks* too ſtrong upon me. *Dryden's All for Love.*

CHECK. *n. ſ.* [from the verb.]

1. Repreſſure; ſtop; rebuff.

I do know, the ſtate,
However this may gall him with ſome *check*,
Cannot with ſafety caſt him. *Shakeſp. Othello.*
Rebellion in this land ſhall loſe his ſway,
Meeting the *check* of ſuch another day. *Shakeſp. Henry* IV.
We ſee, alſo, that kings that have been fortunate conquerors in their firſt years, muſt have ſome *check* or arreſt in their fortunes. *Bacon's Eſſay.*
God hath of late years manifeſted himſelf in a very dreadful manner, as if it were on purpoſe to give a *check* to this inſolent impiety. *Tillotſon.*
It was this viceroy's zeal, which gave a remarkable *check* to the firſt progreſs of chriſtianity. *Addiſon. Freeholder*, N° 32.
God put it into the heart of one of our princes, to give a *check* to that ſacrilege, which had been but too much winked at. *Atterbury.*
The great ſtruggle with his paſſions is in the firſt *check.* *Rogers.*

2. Reſtraint; curb; government.

They who come to maintain their own breach of faith, the *check* of their conſciences much breaketh their ſpirit. *Hayw.*
The impetuoſity of the new officer's nature needed ſome reſtraint and *check*, for ſome time, to his immoderate pretences and appetite of power. *Clarendon.*
Some free from rhyme or reaſon, rule or *check*,
Break Priſcian's head, and Pegaſus's neck. *Pope.*

While ſuch men are in truſt, who have no *check* from within, nor any views but towards their intereſt. *Swift.*

3. A reproof; a ſlight.

Oh! this life
Is nobler than attending for a *check*;
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
Take *check*, and think it ſtrange? perhaps revolt? *Dryden.*

4. A diſlike; a ſudden diſguſt; ſomething that ſtops the progreſs.

Say I ſhould wed her, would not my wife ſubjects
Make *check*, and think it ſtrange? perhaps revolt? *Dryden.*

5. In falconry, is when a hawk forſakes her proper game to follow rooks, pies, or other birds that croſs her in her flight. *Chambers.*

A young woman is a hawk upon her wings; and if ſhe be handſome, ſhe is the more ſubject to go out on *check.* *Suckling.*
When whiſtled from the fiſt,
Some falcon ſtoops at what her eye deſign'd,
And with her eagerneſs, the quary miſs'd,
Streight flies at *check*, and clips it down the wind. *Dryden.*

6. The perſon checking; the cauſe of reſtraint; a ſtop.

He was unhappily too much uſed as a *check* upon the lord Coventry. *Clarendon.*
A ſatyrical poet is the *check* of the laymen on bad prieſts. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*
The letters have the natural production by ſeveral *checks* or ſtops, or, as they are uſually called, articulations of the breath or voice. *Holder's Elements of Speech.*

7. The correſpondent cipher of a bank bill.

8. A term uſed in the game of cheſs, when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king.

9. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's houſhold, has the check and controulment of the yeomen of the guard, and all the uſhers belonging to the royal family.

10. *Clerk of the* CHECK, in the king's navy at Plymouth, is alſo the name of an officer inveſted with like powers. *Chambers.*

To CHE'CKER. } *v. a.* [from *echecs*, cheſs, Fr.] To variegate or
To CHE'QUER. } diverſify, in the manner of a cheſs-board, with alternate colours, or with darker and brighter parts.

The grey-ey'd morn ſmiles on the frowning night,
Check'ring the eaſtern clouds with ſtreaks of light. *Shakeſp. Romeo and Juliet.*
The green leaves quiver with the cooling wind,
And make a *chequer'd* ſhadow on the ground. *Shakeſp.*
As the ſnake roll'd in the flow'ry bank,
With ſhining *checker'd* ſlough doth ſting a child,
That for the beauty thinks it excellent. *Shakeſp. Hen.* VI.
The wealthy ſpring yet never bore
That ſweet, nor dainty flower,
That damask'd not the *checker'd* floor
Of Cynthia's ſummer bower. *Drayton's Cynthia.*
Many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the *checker'd* ſhade. *Milton.*
In the cheſs-board, the uſe of each cheſs-man is determined only within that *chequered* piece of wood. *Locke.*
In our preſent condition, which is a middle ſtate, our minds are, as it were, *chequered* with truth and falſehood. *Addiſon.*
The ocean intermixing with the land, ſo as to *checker* it into earth and water. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*
Here waving groves a *checker'd* ſcene diſplay,
And part admit, and part exclude the day. *Pope.*

CHE'CKER. } Work varied alternately as to its colours or
CHECKER-WORK. } materials.

Nets of *checker-work* and wreaths of chain-work for the chapiters which were upon the top of the pillars. 1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

CHE'CKMATE. *n. ſ.* [*echec et mat*, Fr.] The movement on the cheſs-board, that kills the oppoſite men, or hinders them from moving.

Love they him called, that gave me the *checkmate*,
But better might they have behote him hate. *Spenſer.*

CHE'CKROLL. *n. ſ.* [from *check* and *roll.*] A roll or book, containing the names of ſuch as are attendants on, and in pay to great perſonages, as their houſhold ſervants. It is otherwiſe called the *chequer-roll.* *Cowel.*
Not daring to extend this law further than to the king's ſervants in *checkroll*, leſt it ſhould have been too harſh to the gentlemen and other commons of the kingdom. *Bacon's Hen.* VII.

CHEEK. *n. ſ.* [ceac, Saxon.]

1. The ſide of the face below the eye.

And now and then an ample tear trill'd down
Her delicate *cheek.* *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
Her beauty hangs upon the *cheek* of night,
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear. *Shakeſp. Rom. and Jul.*
I ſhall ſurvey and ſpy
Death in thy *cheeks*, and darkneſs in thy eye. *Donne.*
Daughter of the roſe, whoſe *cheeks* unite
The diff'ring titles of the red and white,
Who heaven's alternate beauty well diſplay
The bluſh of morning and the milky way. *Dryden.*

2. A general name among mechanicks for almoſt all thoſe pieces of their machines and inſtruments that are double, and perfectly alike. *Chambers.*

CHEEK-